

exhibited in no less degree in his frequent contributions to *Prometheus*, with which he was associated as editor for many years, a periodical which played much the same part in Germany as NATURE does among English-speaking communities.

Witt was a singularly gifted man, of great attainments, artistic and literary, of large sympathies and wide interests, far removed indeed in mental habit and outlook from what is usually regarded as the typical German professor. He had an extensive knowledge of what is best in the literature of nearly every European nation, to which his remarkable linguistic attainments gave him ready access. In early life he was attracted to biological problems, was an excellent microscopist, and rivalled Cleve in studying and delineating the lower forms of organic life. In his later years he was devoted to the culture of orchids, and was an occasional visitor to the Temple show of our Royal Horticultural Society, and a frequent purchaser at the plant auctions in London. Of his power of initiative and capacity for organisation and direction, and of his merits as a host, those who attended the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at its meeting in Berlin, of which he was president, have a pleasurable and grateful recollection. T. E. THORPE.

NOTES.

WE regret to announce the death, on April 10, in his eightieth year, of Dr. W. Grylls Adams, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London.

THE death is announced, at nearly sixty-two years of age, of Dr. Louis Waldstein, author of "The Sub-conscious Self," and of many articles on pathological subjects.

ON Monday, April 12, at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, the society's Albert Medal was presented to Senator Guglielmo Marconi "for his services in the development and practical application of wireless telegraphy." The medal, which was instituted in 1863 to commemorate the Prince Consort's presidency of the society, is awarded annually as a reward for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce."

ACCORDING to a message to the *Morning Post* from its Stockholm correspondent, the projected Anglo-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, has been postponed until the war has been brought to a conclusion. It will be remembered that the expedition was to sail in August next.

THE death is announced of M. Edmond Rigaux, of Boulogne, in his seventy-seventh year. M. Rigaux was a well-known authority on the geology of the Boulonnais, and contributed especially to our knowledge of the Jurassic rocks and fossils of that region of France. He was a foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London, and in 1883 received

the Lyell Fund of the Society in recognition of the value of his researches.

THE Jacksonian prize of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1914 has been awarded to Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson for his essay on the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of trigeminal neuralgia, and the John Tomes prize to Mr. J. F. Colyer for his work on comparative dental anatomy and pathology. The subject of the Jacksonian prize for 1916 will be "Methods and Results of Transplantation of Bone in the Repair of Defects caused by Injury and Disease."

PROTOZOOLOGISTS and marine biologists will be interested to learn that the whole of the collections and library of the late Fortescue W. Millett, of Marazion and Brixham, have been acquired by Mr. Heron-Allen, and will be incorporated as a special section of the Heron-Allen and Earland collection, to which the collection of the late J. D. Siddall, of Chester, was also added recently. It is hoped that this entire collection, numbering some 10,000 slides, and the library which accompanies them, will ultimately be incorporated with the Museum of Oceanography and Marine Biology, which it was the ambition of the late Sir John Murray to found. Broadly, his object was to form his collections of material and soundings into a department of the Natural History Museum in conjunction with the H. B. Brady and W. B. Carpenter collections, which are already there. The co-ordination of the Brady, Carpenter, Murray, Millett, Siddall, and Heron-Allen and Earland collections would form a reference museum of oceanic deposits and type specimens without an equal in the world.

THE death is announced at the age of sixty-three of the well-known bacteriologist, Friedrich Loeffler, director of the Institute of Infectious Diseases, Berlin, and formerly Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Hygienic Institute, University of Greifswald. Loeffler's name is best known as the co-discoverer with Klebs of the diphtheria bacillus; this was in 1884. A year or two previously the presence of peculiar bacilli in the diphtheritic membrane was noted by Klebs, but it was Loeffler who afterwards isolated and cultivated this organism. With Koch and Gaffky, Loeffler carried out investigations on disinfection with steam at the Imperial Institute of Hygiene, Berlin, and he showed the keenest interest in the comparative study of the infectious diseases of animals, such as the diphtheria of calves and of pigeons. He was with Schütz the discoverer of the nature of the causative organism of foot-and-mouth disease, which he proved to belong to the group of micro-organisms known as "filter-passers," which owing to their minuteness are invisible with the highest powers of the microscope, and are capable of passing through the pores of a porcelain filter. To Loeffler also belongs the credit of achieving some of the early work associated with the application of aniline dyes to the staining of bacteria, "Loeffler's Methylene Blue" being used to this day as a routine laboratory stain. Loeffler's name will ever rank with those of Pasteur, Koch, and Ehrlich as a pioneer in the domain of bacteriological research.

THE death of Major Samuel Flood-Page removes from the electrical world an interesting personality who played no small part in two important developments—electric lighting and wireless telegraphy. His first notable achievement after leaving the army was the organisation of the Electrical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1882, when he was acting as manager of that institution. About this time the problem of the subdivision of the electric light had been solved by the introduction of the carbon incandescent lamp, and Major Flood-Page devoted his energies to promoting the commercial utilisation of the new illuminant. He was instrumental in introducing the first incandescent electric light into Australia, and then became secretary and manager of the Edison and Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd. In the later years of his life he was interested in wireless telegraphy, and his faith in the ultimate success of this enterprise guided him through the many trials and difficulties which beset its path in the early days. Major Flood-Page first became actively engaged in wireless telegraphy in 1899, when he joined the Marconi Company in the capacity of managing director. In that year wireless telegraphy had advanced to a stage which permitted the establishment of communication across the Straits of Dover, between the Chalet d'Artois, Wimereux, near Boulogne, and the South Foreland lighthouse. He was one of a small party which waited at the wireless station at the Needles, Isle of Wight, in November, 1899, for the first wireless signals ever sent from a liner at sea to the British shores, and he was ever proud to recall the delight and satisfaction which he enjoyed as the liner's message was being received over a distance of sixty-five miles. After resigning the managing directorship, he remained a member of the board of the parent Marconi company and many of its leading subsidiaries. He died on April 7, in his eighty-second year.

SIR RUPERT CLARKE, who in the summer of last year led an expedition up the Fly River in British New Guinea, recently arrived in London to take up an appointment in the Army Service Corps. In 1890 Sir W. Macgregor reached a point 610 miles from the mouth of the river. Sir Rupert Clarke's expedition went 20 miles further. He also made the first ascent of Mount Donaldson, close to the German boundary. In a communication to the *Times* of April 10, he reports that the natives, a fine-looking, tall race, were at first inclined to be hostile, but later became friendly. They are divided into communes ranging in numbers from five or ten families to a thousand persons. No one is supposed to die a natural death, which is caused by suggestion through their magic men. After a man's death his relations must get a head so that his spirit may rest in peace. These heads are usually those of the women and children of hostile tribes. They are in constant fear of attack from their enemies, and live on scaffolds raised on high trees. Their bows are exceedingly formidable, beyond the strength of a white man to draw. They protect themselves from arrows by a kind of bamboo cuirass. They wear no other clothing. The height of Mount Donaldson was provision-

ally fixed at about 2000 ft. The return journey was effected in safety, without firing a shot, on rafts down the Fly River. Some signs of gold were discovered, but not rich enough to make working worth the trouble.

THE Royal Geographical Society has received news of Sir Aurel Stein's explorations in Central Asia from April to November, 1914. The expedition started in April from Tunhuang, where it had halted to recruit after the trying campaign in the Lop-nor desert between Turfan and the northern boundary of Tibet. The cave temples of the Thousand Buddhas near Tunhuang were re-visited, and further interesting collections were made. The explorer followed the ancient wall for 250 miles, and found that it was constructed of fascines of reeds or brushwood, admirably adapted to check the wind erosion of the desert sands. Coins, pottery, and metal fragments found near the surface made it possible to define the Chinese frontier posts with accuracy. Beyond the So-lu Hu valley further remains of the same kind were found. While Sir Aurel Stein was hunting for remains of the Great Yuechi on Indo-Hun culture to the north, his surveyor, Lal Singh, examined the ruined town of Khara Khoto, and proved that this could be no other than Marco Polo's "City of Etzina," where in ancient times travellers bound for Karakoram, the old Mongol capital, used to lay in supplies for the march across the great desert. Here many Buddhist remains were found, and it was ascertained that the ruin of the city was due to failure to maintain the irrigation system. When he despatched his report Sir Aurel Stein had planned to examine Buddhist ruins round Turfan, while his surveyor was to undertake the exploration of the little-known desert ranges of the Kuruk-tagh between Turfan and the Lop-nor depressions.

A SYSTEMATIC paper on Termites from the East Indian Archipelago, by Masamitsu Oshima, has been published in *Annotiones Zoologicae Japonenses* (vol. viii., part 5). Of the twenty-four species enumerated, nineteen are described as new to science. The author imitates many modern American entomologists by illustrating his new species with photographic figures, most of which are valueless for the purpose of identification.

IN the April number of the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* Mr. J. T. Wadsworth records the occurrence at Northenden, Cheshire, at the roots of cabbages, of the larvæ of an anthomyid fly (*Phaonia irimaculata*) new to the British fauna. Several of the grubs pupated, and eventually developed into the perfect insect, which measures 16 mm. across the extended wings—a fact rendering it somewhat remarkable that such a comparatively conspicuous species had not previously been observed in this country.

MANY English-speaking naturalists who attended the meetings of the International Entomological Congress at Brussels and Oxford remember with pleasure conversations with a courteous and enthusiastic Spanish priest, the Rev. P. Longihos Navas, S.J., whose good knowledge of French made him a valuable interpreter to his compatriots. We have received a little "Manual

del Entomologo," written by Father Navas, and published last year by the Catholic Press of Barcelona. It contains concise directions to the beginner for collecting, preserving, and classifying insects. Neither old nor new methods have been overlooked, for a well-worn figure of a collector "beating" into a venerable type of umbrella faces a sectional drawing of the modern "Berlese funnel."

DR. ROLF WITTING continues to contribute a great deal of most valuable hydrographical information on the sea-waters in the neighbourhood of Finland. In addition to the *Jahrbuch*, 1913, of the *Finländische Hydrographisch-Biologische Untersuchungen*, No. 13, which contains the details of salinity, temperature, and current measurements obtained on the seasonal cruises and at particular stations, we have received special papers by him on the optical and chemical examination of the water samples and on the methods of determining traces of ammonia in sea-water, as well as a paper by Prof. K. M. Levander on the plankton of the Tavastfjärd. The oceanographers of Finland are to be congratulated on the regularity and persistence with which this work has been maintained for a number of years upon a uniform plan, a persistence which has obtained for them a place in the forefront of the European countries which have been engaged in marine researches in recent years.

WE have received from the British Museum (Natural History) a report by Dr. S. F. Harmer on Cetacea stranded on the British coasts during 1914. The arrangements made by the Board of Trade for reporting such strandings a couple of years or so ago have been continued, and in some respects amplified, a notable innovation being the dispatch of the lower jaws of the smaller species, and of a plate of whale-bone in the case of the baleen-whales. Up to the outbreak of the war returns were received regularly, but afterwards, when coastguards had their hands full of other duties, there was a great falling-off in the returns, this being particularly the case during the period from August to mid-October, when the items should have been at their maximum. The whole annual record of strandings amounted only to fifty-seven, as compared with seventy-six in the previous year. It may now be regarded as definitely established that the porpoise is by far the most abundant of the smaller cetaceans visiting the British coasts, and it may be added that the series of lower jaws of this species received at the museum has enabled Dr. Harmer to make some valuable observations with regard to the rate of growth, wear, and variation of the teeth—such observations indicating that a so-called species founded on such differences is invalid. Four records of the dolphin and the same number of the white-beaked dolphin are included in the list, which also comprises a Sowerby's beaked whale taken alive in September on the Wexford coast.

A RECENTLY published number of the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* (vol. ii., No. 3) begins with a memoir by Mrs. Helen Adie on the sporogony of *Haemoproteus columbae*, the "halteridium" parasite of the blood of the pigeon. The development was

studied in *Lynchia maura*, the hippoboscid fly which is a common parasite of pigeons, and well known to be the invertebrate host of the *Haemoproteus*. Whereas, however, previous investigators had not been able to find any stage of the parasite more advanced than the "ookinete" or "vermicule" in the *Lynchia*, and were of opinion that the parasite was inoculated into the pigeon by the fly in this phase of its development, Mrs. Adie has found that the ookinete-stage is succeeded by a process of sporogony exactly similar to that of the malarial parasites, with oocyst and sporozoite stages, ending with vast numbers of sporozoites in the salivary glands of the fly. The author states that no blood-parasites other than the *Haemoproteus* were to be found in the pigeons; this statement, if correct, disposes of the obvious criticism, that the sporogony seen might be that of some *Proteosoma* parasite of the birds. Mrs. Adie is much to be congratulated on having filled an important gap in the knowledge of the development of these parasites, and on having discovered a series of stages which had escaped the notice of such competent observers as the Sergent brothers and Aragao. It is to be regretted that all recent writers on the development of malarial parasites use the term "zygote" in an entirely incorrect manner; the term should be used to mean the body formed by the union of the two gametes, and should therefore be applied, in the present case, to the rounded stage preceding the ookinete, and not to the oocyst-stages following the ookinete-stage.

ATTENTION may usefully be directed to a paper on the care of old trees, illustrated by plates, in the *Kew Bulletin* (No. 2, 1915), since this is a subject often sadly neglected by those in charge of our parks and gardens which contain historic or interesting trees. The questions of breakages by wind, injuries by fungi, proper watering, feeding, and mulching, and the proper treatment of wounds are dealt with fully.

MR. T. PETCH contributes to the *Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya* (No. vii., vol. v.), a useful preliminary note on the genera *Hypocrella* and *Ascheronia*, fungi parasitic on scale insects which he has studied in connection with the type specimens preserved in the principal European herbaria. As a result of his investigations Mr. Petch has been able to clear the ground for his full paper, to be illustrated, we hope, with the drawings, by setting out the synonymy of the species examined. The species of the western hemisphere, with the one exception of *Hypocrella camerunensis*, found in Brazil and Africa, are distinct from those of the eastern hemisphere.

THE description of new species of plants from China occupies the greater part of No. xxxviii of vol. viii. of the *Notes of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh*, and are largely the result of Forrest's and Ward's collecting in western China. Among them are six new *Rhododendrons* to swell the long list of this important Chinese genus, and one of them, *R. Wardii*, W. W. Smith, with its large flowers, "slightly fleshy bright yellow with the faintest touch of crimson on interior at base," fills the heart of the cultivator with

an eager desire to introduce the species. Messrs. Lace and Smith also describe three *Rhododendrons* from Indo-Burma, two of which were previously but very imperfectly known; all three species are figured.

THE *Kew Bulletin*, No. 2, 1915, contains several papers dealing with systematic botany and matters of general botanical interest. *Diospyros ebenaster*, a widely cultivated tree in the tropics, often considered to be a native of the Philippine islands, is almost certainly indigenous in the West Indies, whence it has been introduced to other countries at a very early date. Mr. Sprague enumerates the sections of the South African species of *Loranthus*, the outcome of his work on the genus for the "Flora Capensis," and there are descriptions of twenty new plants, ten from Africa and ten from Australia, India, Malaya, etc. Of more general interest is a paper on the germination of coco-nuts, with reference particularly to the age of the trees from which seed nuts should be taken. There appears to be no reason, especially in the light of recent experiments in the island of Nevis, why nuts from good trees in their third year of bearing should not be used despite the prevalent beliefs usually held on the subject that to use such nuts is to court disaster. The doubts entertained recall the words of Sir Thomas Browne: "So these Traditions how low and ridiculous soever, will find suspicion in some, doubt in others, and serve as tests or trials of Melancholy and superstitious tempers for ever."

THERE are few better Transactions than those of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, and their high place in science is well maintained by their latest publication, vol. ix., part v., 1913-14. The work in this goodly volume of some 200 pages is admirable: and we think that the members of the society receive a full return, or more than full, for their subscriptions. We would also congratulate the hon. secretary, Dr. Sydney Long, on the care which he has given to the editing of the volume. The president of the society, Miss Alice Geldart, in her address to the annual meeting, announced that the society has published the "Flora of Norfolk," edited by Mr. W. A. Nicholson. The subject of her address was the lives of some of the earlier Norfolk botanists; and it is a model of careful and sympathetic biography. Next comes Mr. Wormald's paper, well illustrated, on the courtship of ducks; then the valuable reports on that sanctuary of birds and of wild plants, Blakeney Point. Other monographs, of no less value, are contributed by Dr. Brenchley, Mr. Burrell and Mr. W. G. Clarke, and Mr. Rivière; and there is a wealth of shorter papers. Altogether, the volume deserves the highest praise as the publication of a county scientific society.

MR. E. MANCINI contributes an account of the Italian earthquake of January 13 to the *Revue générale des Sciences*, etc. (March 15, pp. 146-48). Most of the details contained in it have already appeared in our columns (vol. xciv., p. 565; vol. xcv., pp. 76-7). Mr. Mancini remarks that the exact position of the epicentre is still undetermined, but that,

according to Dr. Agamennone, there may have been two separate foci in action at, or nearly at, the same time (see *NATURE*, vol. xciv., p. 565). He estimates the total number of lives lost at more than 25,000. The number of persons saved at Avezzano was 2300 out of 13,000, so that the death-rate in that town must be reduced to 82 per cent.

A BIOGRAPHICAL notice of the late Prof. Adolfo Venturi appears in a recent number of the *Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei* (vol. xxiv., 1915, pp. 277-83). Born at Florence on September 22, 1852, he studied mathematics in the University of Pisa, obtaining his diploma in 1875. Shortly afterwards, he became mathematical teacher in the lyceum of Como, and in 1888 was appointed to the chair of geodesy in the University of Palermo. His work while at Como dealt mainly with the motion of the earth about its centre of gravity and the perturbations of comets and minor planets. At Palermo, he naturally turned his attention to geodetic problems, and afterwards to terrestrial refraction. Prof. Riccò in 1896 had begun a gravimetric survey of eastern Sicily, and this was extended by Venturi to the western half of the island. After a brief illness, Prof. Venturi died at Palermo on December 28, 1914.

MESSRS. EDWARD STANFORD, LTD., have issued Nos. 11 and 12 of their series of war maps. No. 11 shows the eastern theatre of operations, and includes Hungary, Galicia, Bukowina, Poland, and parts of the neighbouring areas. The map is on a scale of eighteen miles to the inch, and shows contours coloured on the layer system, which demonstrate clearly the Carpathian heights between the northern plain in Poland and the plain of Hungary. Railways, roads, rivers, and numerous towns and villages tend to facilitate reference in connection with the official *communiqués*. This very useful publication is 33×45 in. in size, and the price ranges from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., according to style of mounting. No. 12 is devoted to the Dardanelles area of conflict; the sheet includes seven separate maps. There are plans of Constantinople, Smyrna, and Skutari; large-scale maps of the Dardanelles from Kum Kaleh to Gallipoli, and of the Bosphorus; a map of the Sea of Marmora and its entrances, and a map of Turkey-in-Europe, and the western portion of Asia Minor. The two latter maps show contour at intervals of 1000 ft., and indicate relief by colour shading.

SCIENTIFIC PAPER No. 239 from the Bureau of Standards contains a description of a vibration electrometer by Mr. H. L. Curtis, of the bureau. The needle of the instrument consists of a light aluminium vane, 2 cm. square, supported with its plane vertical by a bifilar suspension, which extends both above and below the vane. Two fixed plates, 1×2 cm., are placed on each side of the vane, with their planes also vertical. The distances of the plates from the vane can be varied from 0.5 to 1.0 mm. To obtain complete control of the damping the whole instrument is enclosed in a bell jar which can be exhausted. The vane is connected to a battery giving 240 volts, and the alternating electromotive force to be detected is applied to

the plates, which are cross connected, as in the quadrant electrometer. Resonance is secured by adjusting the tension or length of the suspension, and the deflections are read by the telescope and scale method. With the air pressure reduced to 0.005 mm. of mercury the deflection per volt at 50 cycles per second is 6 cm. on a scale at a metre distance, and the least current the instrument will detect is 10^{-11} ampere. The behaviour of the electrometer agrees very closely with the theory developed by the author.

TECHNOLOGIC PAPER No. 41 of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, by R. S. McBride and J. D. Edwards, deals with the lead acetate test for hydrogen sulphide in illuminating gas, and is of interest here, as sulphuretted hydrogen is now the only impurity in coal gas officially controlled. It is pointed out that the various modes of testing in use are not all directed to the same end, since some of the tests are designed to detect as small traces of hydrogen sulphide as possible, while others aim to give a negative test when a permissible amount is not exceeded. The previous work of W. J. Dibdin and R. G. Grimwood, R. Forbes Carpenter, and C. J. Ramsburg, is described and criticised, and details of a new set of experiments are given in which some of the errors ascribed to the earlier work are avoided. The variations due to the kind of paper, concentration of lead acetate solution, preparation and condition of the paper, humidity of the gas, rate of flow and time of exposure, and the various forms of testing apparatus have been studied separately. Based on these results a method is recommended for use which is claimed to be quick and convenient, and gives reproducible results.

A RECENT publication among the Oxford pamphlets is by Prof. J. O. Arnold, the professor of metallurgy in the University of Sheffield, entitled "British and German Steel Metallurgy." It was inspired, as the opening sentences show, by an article by Prof. Rein, of the University of Vienna, on "Civilisation and 'Kultur.'" The pamphlet attempts to show (1) that German steel metallurgy owes far more to British inventors than British steel metallurgy owes to German inventors, and (2) that the steel department of the University of Sheffield has done work greatly superior to that of the corresponding department at Charlottenburg. The following claim bearing on the latter thesis may be quoted from the pamphlet as typical of the style:—"There are about twenty-nine constituents or sub-constituents of steel and iron. Of these, twenty-six have been discovered in Sheffield, the steelopolis of Great Britain; three in Middlesbrough, its ironopolis; and the record of Charlottenburg in this branch of research is absolutely blank." We confess to regretting that the author has by this publication placed himself in the category of those who desire to minimise the debt that British science owes to German science. It would have been better if the task had not been attempted.

THE *Engineer* for April 9 directs attention to some absurd British methods of dealing with drawings re-

ceived from consulting and other engineers on the Continent. In a recent instance, detail drawings received from abroad showed particulars all dimensioned metrically. The British drawing office, with much care, translated these dimensions into feet, inches, and fractions. Some typical examples of the results are noted: A bolt circle diameter of 418 mm. was translated to $16\frac{7}{8}$ in. + $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 21 mm. clearance holes for black bolts became $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. + $\frac{1}{8}$ in. The chances of mistake in this method are considerable, and include translation errors, errors in ordering drills to such odd sizes, and errors in marking off and making jigs and templates. In addition, trained mechanics have an ingrained fear of dimensions in sixty-fourths, and will spend much more time over these figures than over even numbers. The commonsense method is to give the workmen the drawings in metric system and supply them with metric rules. In view of the continually increasing demand from the Continent for material manufactured in this country, it is probable that we are on the eve of a very considerable extension of the use of the metric system in our workshops and factories.

THE ninth report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal has now been issued. Part ii. consists of a brief statement relating to the disposal of sewage in rural areas where sewers are not available. The question as to whether a rural committee should adopt some dry method of disposal, or provide sewers and purification works, depends upon whether a water supply is laid on to the houses or not. If it is, a sewerage system is almost inevitable; but if not, then dry closets may be used satisfactorily under proper supervision. In a minority report on this subject Sir William Ramsay appears to favour the extension of dry systems, even when a water supply is laid on to houses, mainly on the ground that the valuable nitrogen of domestic sewage ought to be returned to the soil. *Engineering* for April 9, commenting on the report, sympathises with Sir William Ramsay's desire to put some check on such a waste; but points out that epidemic disease amongst the people involves a greater waste, and there is no denying the beneficial effects on health which follow the acquisition of a pure and abundant water-supply, or the evils which, literally, lie at the door of ill-managed "dry" systems.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

COMET 1915a (MELLISH).—The following ephemeris of Comet Mellish is a continuation of that calculated by Messrs. Braae and Fisher-Petersen, and printed in a circular issued by Prof. Elis Strömberg:—

		R.A. (true)		Decl. (true)		Mag.
		h.	m.	s.		
April 20	...	18	24	59	...	-5 36.0
22	...		27	6	...	6 13.6 ... 7.6
24	...		29	12	...	6 54.4
26	...	18	31	18	...	-7 38.8 ... 7.4

The comet is moving in the constellation of Aquila, and lies to the west of λ Aquilæ and is about equi-